

# The Herald and News.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, April 2, 1915.

TWICE A WEEK, \$15 A YEAR.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS FROM CAPITAL CITY

### STATE-WIDE INTEREST IN CHARLESTON SITUATION.

South Carolina Now Has Only Two Regiments Left—Stir in Richland Dispensary Circles.

(By John K. Aull.)  
Special to The Herald and News.

Columbia, April 1.—There has been considerable interest here and no doubt throughout the State in the various conferences between Gov. Manning and Mayor Grace, and the statements following these conferences as to the enforcement of the liquor laws in Charleston. Since the dispensary system was established in South Carolina the law has been violated in Charleston, practically openly, and efforts to enforce it seem to have been unavailing.

Mayor Grace and Gov. Manning had a conference on Monday. Following the conference the Columbia Record of Monday afternoon printed the following:

"Governor Manning told me to unequivocally enforce the laws in Charleston," said Mayor Grace, of Charleston, after a conference with Gov. Manning in the executive office on liquor enforcement in the City by the Sea. "I took his orders," said the mayor with a smile.

Following this statement, the governor gave out the following:

"Definite action must be taken within a week," Gov. Manning told Mayor Grace, of Charleston, this afternoon at a conference between them. "I asked Mayor Grace," said the governor, "as head of the government of Charleston to enforce the law. I specially mentioned the gambling law and the liquor law. I asked for enforcement and not regulation. I pointed out to Mayor Grace that as so much has been said and written on the situation, and as so much time has already elapsed on account of his illness, since I had first taken up the matter with him, that definite action must be taken within a week; that the public is so well informed of the situation that nothing could be gained by further delay."

A Charleston dispatch to the Columbia State, published this morning, says that a wide-spread raid was begun by the police in Charleston yesterday. "A number of blind tigers," says the dispatch, "have been raided and others have removed their fixtures and closed up."

The situation in Charleston is peculiar, on account of public sentiment there in regard to the liquor laws, and on account of the fact that Charleston is a coast city, making the law very difficult to enforce.

The result in Charleston will be watched with interest throughout the State.

### Only Two Regiments.

In the organization of the State militia, only two regiments are left, comprising 24 companies. The companies at Woodruff, Yorkville, Bennettsville, Edgefield, Orangeburg, Darlington, Anderson and Georgetown have been disbanded, under a general order issued by the governor. This disbands the brigade, and Brigadier General Willie Jones, who has served the militia long and faithfully, is placed on the retired list, with the rank of major general. The two new regiments will hold elections for colonel and lieutenant colonel on April 17.

### The Dispensary in Richland.

There has been a considerable stir in dispensary circles in Richland county, since the new administration was inaugurated. An entirely new board of control replaced the old board. In the election of dispensers, clerks, etc., many changes were made by the board. Now, Gov. Manning has refused to commission several of those elected by the new board which he appointed. According to the local morning paper, the governor and the board had a conference yesterday afternoon, at which time the governor made it known that he would not commission several of those elected by the board.

"He ordered us to dismiss these men and said that he would give his reasons later," Mr. S. T. Wesberry, a member of the board, is quoted as saying, in discussing the conference with Gov. Manning.

The Columbia State says: "Gov. Manning refused to discuss his conference with the board of control. Complaints had been lodged with the gov-

ernor concerning some of its employees. One of the charges placed with the governor was nepotism. Gov. Manning told the members of the board that they should be very careful in electing employees."

And so the "shake-up" goes on, it being contended on the one side that the political doctrine of "sticking to one's friend" is being carried to an extreme, and, on the other side by adherents of the administration that this is not the case, but that merit is being considered. At last, the people are the judges.

**High Praise For Warehouse Bill.**  
State Warehouse Commissioner McLaurin is in receipt of a letter from former Governor Comer, of Alabama, saying:

"We have just been acquainted by Mr. W. P. C. Harding (of the federal reserve board) with the result of some of your efforts towards securing a satisfactory bonded warehouse in South Carolina which seems to be providing a cotton security that is very acceptable to New York banks at a low rate of interest." The former governor asks for a copy of the bill, saying that "our legislature will be in session again in July, and it looks as though such a bill for Alabama would be very desirable."

**Winter and Spring.**  
Yesterday morning Columbia for a short while experienced a heavy fall of snow between 6 and 8 o'clock, the ground being covered. By noon the snow had disappeared, and Columbia experienced spring weather yesterday afternoon, and is enjoying a beautiful day today.

Business conditions seem brighter in the capital city than for some time past. There seems to be more business confidence, and the people generally are in better spirits.

The extra term of court which was ordered to try a young negro charged with the murder of an aged white woman in Abbeville county have been called off, Solicitor R. A. Cooper taking the view that the public interest no longer demands the extra term.

### Cedar Springs Trustees Appointed.

Gov. Manning on Thursday appointed three trustees of Cedar Springs Institute for the Deaf and Blind. Jesse Cleveland, of Spartanburg, was reappointed on the board. W. D. Patton, M. D., was named to succeed George Heintish, M. D., resigned. Claude N. Sapp, of Lancaster, former member of the house, was appointed to succeed F. W. Cappleman, of Charleston, resigned.

### RAILROAD ASKED TO PREPARE FOR RUSH

Commission Suggests That Lines Make Arrangements to Handle Fertilizer Business Quickly.

The railroad commission has written the five chief railroad systems operating in South Carolina to suggest that special pains be taken to handle the fertilizer business with dispatch this spring. The letter says that on account of the financial conditions the farmers will postpone the purchase of fertilizer until the last minute, and that the movement from the mills to the consumers may become congested unless the railroads take precautions.

### A Ray of Brightness From Sick Bed.

Among the sick ones the following "play" was written by a member of the list:

If you have lost hope regarding the cotton crop, plant a Newberry patch. If you will burn Greenwood to protect from Frost you will soon live in Prosperity, for there is a New-market for the crop in the Old Town at No. 96, Silverstreet.

### Church of the Redeemer.

(Rev. Edward Follenwider, Pastor.)  
Nothing preventing, the following program of divine service will be observed at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer Friday and Sunday.

Friday, April 2, 4 P. M.—Good Friday service. Sermon by the pastor on the subject, "The Caring Cross."  
Sunday 8:30 A. M., Matin service and communion. 10:15 a. m., Sunday school. 11:15 a. m., regular morning service and communion.

Letters of transfer will be read at this service.

8:00 P. M.—The annual sacred concert. See announcement and program elsewhere in this issue of the paper.

The public is cordially invited to all services.

## A VITAL QUESTION FOR NEWBERRY PEOPLE

NEWBERRY SHOULD AROUSE HERSELF AT THIS TIME.

Opportunity Is Knocking at Her Door. May Not Knock Again In a Century.

(By Ernest Anderson.)

One day last week the State published an account of a petition for a railroad from Augusta, Ga., to Greenwood, S. C., by way of Edgefield and Saluda.

The Record followed it up with an editorial sharply protesting against the apparent greed of Greenwood in her designs on the commerce of the two rich counties of Edgefield and Saluda, and earnestly urged that Columbia will not delay assert her right to the business of this territory by promoting the construction of a railroad from Little Mountain, or some other point between here and Columbia, southward through this undeveloped section. Such a road, he urged, would turn back to Columbia the trade which the proposed Savannah, Piedmont and Western railway would carry to Greenwood.

The Augusta Chronicle has several times referred to this matter. It says that Mr. J. Peyton Clarke, who was chief engineer in the building of the interurban lines in upper South Carolina, has the confidence of New York capital in his undertakings; that an attorney and the president of the chamber of commerce of Greenwood are representing Greenwood's interests in the project; refers to it as Greenwood's long-cherished desire for a railroad through the fertile undeveloped territory through Saluda and Edgefield counties to Augusta; says that the charter is for a railway between Greenwood and Augusta and may be either steam or electric; "that Greenwood has more to gain from a road in the proposed section than from any railroad project that has ever been proposed. It would open up a magnificent territory and the benefits that would follow would be great."

The foregoing goes to show that, even if the war is on, the time has come for definite action as to the long-discussed railroad to the south of Newberry. Now the question is: what will Newberry do about it? A glance at the map should convince any one that Newberry is certainly one of the logical points of objective for the road from Augusta through those counties. This vast untraversed area is a triangle. Augusta is its vertex. The line from Columbia to Greenwood its base. Newberry is almost at the middle point of the base, being 43 miles from Columbia and 37 miles from Greenwood.

It is one of the largest rich sections of country in the South without a railroad. A road built from Newberry to Augusta would open up the whole country with a straight line, and would afford an outlet for the people along the line to all points reached by the two roads that now pass Newberry. The line from Edgefield to Newberry by Saluda is straight; the line from Edgefield to Greenwood by Saluda is a right angle. Why build this crooked road to Greenwood? There is already a direct road from Greenwood to Augusta, the C. and W. C. (That affair run around to Greenwood would necessarily end at Greenwood—as though that fair city were the hub of the universe. On the other hand, if the road is built straight to Newberry, there is another almost as important and as needy section to the north of us through which the road could be extended. It could go to Carlisle, a junction point of the Southern and the Seaboard. Or it could go across the Seaboard at Whitmire, the Southern at Union and another junction point at Blacksburg.

From Blacksburg to Augusta would be a long line, a straight line, a trunk line, and a profitable road. Augusta is at the head of navigation on the Savannah river. The government is spending much money in improving this valuable waterway. The fact that before the day of the railroad most of the hauling of this section was done to and from Hamburg, and the fact that an old roadbed was constructed in that direction for miles by the past generation help further to confirm the common sense of a railway from Newberry to Augusta.

Did you ever consider a trip by rail from Newberry to Saluda? From Newberry to Edgefield? From Newberry to

Augusta? You have to go either to Greenwood or Columbia before you start towards your destination. How could you go from Newberry by rail to Whitmire? And yet these two places have common political, social and business ties that would insure great profit to a road connecting them.

With almost indefinite extension possibilities to the north and the Savannah river as a terminus at the south, it would be a great and profitable railroad. Besides, it would be in direct line with the recently constructed Georgia and Florida railway, which would furnish a through line from here to the Gulf of Mexico and so to Panama.

Gentlemen, whether because of the present agitation or independent of it, my opinion is that the best interest of Newberry demands the construction of this road. It would insure better freight rates, which would make Newberry a more attractive place for various industries and enterprises. It would make Newberry a more attractive place to live, because more accessible. With the improved railroad facilities and its good college and schools many more traveling men, general agents, wholesale dealers, etc., would make their homes in Newberry. A more healthful place can not be found. Certainly no city can boast of as good water. Why not Newberry the place for resort great hotels, etc. The first need is the railroad perpendicular to the two that she now has. With the completion of such a road real estate in Newberry would climb by leaps and bounds. It would be in demand. Increased values would help the schools and all public works. Business would be not only greater in volume, but more active.

The fear of the small towns that would spring up along the line is not to be countenanced. A through line running perpendicular to the two old roads would increase the importance of Newberry as a distributing point ten fold. Even if dozens of little places should spring up the increased prominence of Newberry as a railroad center would make the business of these towns Newberry's business, and at the same time would greatly increase Newberry's business up and down the other old roads. As it now is Newberry has no better railroad advantages than Prosperity has. And if Greenwood does build her proposed road and Prosperity, through encouragements from Columbia, taps the new road at Saluda, Prosperity will have the advantage. If Greenwood gets her road, and a connecting line is built from Little Mountain or Prosperity, or any other point to the line, the frightful small villages would spring up just the same, and where would Newberry be?

I venture the opinion that 10 per cent. of the wealth of Newberry spent in launching this movement would pay for itself over and over again in a very few years in increased business and enhanced values. And yet it may be accomplished without spending money at all.

Geographically and commercially, Newberry is logically on the line of the road. But it may be necessary for the business men of Newberry to get together and prepare to present their claims and show their desires, and convince the capital that this route is the correct investment. To do less may be disastrous; to delay may mean failure. The time to act is now, promptly and with a solid front.

### YOUTH KILLED BY AN AUTO

Chester Boy Steps in the Path of a Machine.

Chester, March 29.—Hall Lowry, 12 years of age, was run over and fatally hurt this afternoon by Mr. John W. Wix's automobile. The boy was rushed to a local hospital by Mr. Wix, but died shortly afterwards. The boy is said to have stepped from behind a wagon directly in the automobile's path. Mr. Wix says he was unable to stop the machine until a wheel had passed over the boy's body. The sad occurrence was witnessed by several persons.

### Box Party at St. Paul.

There will be a box party at the St. Paul school on Friday evening for the benefit of the school. Remember the date, Friday evening April 9. Every one is invited and a pleasant time is guaranteed.

## Sheriff Blease Asks Liquor Law be Construed

### ASSURES GOV. MANNING OF HIS COOPERATION

SECURES OPINION ON LAW FROM SOLICITOR COOPER

Sheriff Blease Will Accept Solicitor Cooper's Construction and Act Accordingly.

Sheriff Blease is going to enforce the gallon-a-month liquor law as construed by Solicitor Cooper. In the first place, he understands that to be the desire of Gov. Manning as expressed in his letter, in which the governor says: "I think you have done well in seeking advice from him" (Solicitor Cooper). In the second place Sheriff Blease will follow the construction placed on the law by Solicitor Cooper for the reason if there should be any violations of the law Solicitor Cooper will be the prosecuting officer.

Sheriff Blease and his deputy and rural policemen will co-operate most heartily with Gov. Manning in enforcing the liquor law and all other laws.

The Herald and News gives in this connection the correspondence between Sheriff Blease and Governor Manning, and the opinion given Sheriff Blease by Solicitor Cooper.

Columbia, S. C., March 26, 1915.

Dear Sheriff:

I am enclosing copies of the gallon-a-month law. I will be glad if you will see that each of your magistrates gets one.

I hope everything is going well in your county, and that you and your magistrates will use every effort to preserve the best of order in every line. I am

Yours very truly,  
Rich. I. Manning, Governor.

### Letter to Newberry Magistrates.

Sheriff Cannon G. Blease sent the following letter to all magistrates in Newberry county:

Newberry, S. C., March 29th, 1915.

Dear Sir:—I am herewith enclosing you a copy of the gallon-a-month law. The same was forwarded to me by Gov. Manning, with the request that I send a copy to each magistrate in Newberry county.

He says in this letter to me, "I hope everything is going well in your county, and that you and your magistrates will use every effort to preserve the best of order in every line."

This I know that you have been doing, and I believe you will continue to do.

There are, I know, a few sections in this law that it is difficult to understand, and I have written Solicitor Cooper for his opinion on these points, as he will be the one that will have to prosecute these cases for this county, and as soon as I get that opinion I will send you a copy of the same.

Any time that you need my assistance in any way for the better enforcement of law and order, I am yours to command.

Yours very respectfully,  
Cannon G. Blease, Sheriff.

### Sheriff Blease's Letter to Governor.

In reply to the letter from Gov. Manning, containing copies of the new liquor law, Sheriff Blease sent the following:

Newberry, S. C., March 29, 1915.

Hon. Richard I. Manning,  
Governor of South Carolina,  
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter to me, in which you enclosed copies of the gallon-a-month law, to hand, and will say that I have this day forwarded to each magistrate a copy of the same according to your request.

I herewith enclose a copy of letter mailed each magistrate in this county. I have written Solicitor Cooper for his opinion on certain sections of this law and as soon as I get same I will submit same to you for your approval. My deputies and myself are using

every effort to preserve law and order in this county, and believe that all the magistrates will co-operate with us in so doing.

Yours very truly,  
Cannon G. Blease,  
Sheriff Newberry County.

Newberry, S. C., March 29, 1915.  
Hon. Richard I. Manning,  
Governor of South Carolina,  
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:

Since writing you today stating that I had mailed out the copies of the gallon-a-month law, I have received from Solicitor Cooper his opinion in regard to said law, and at his request I am mailing you a copy of the same.

If it meets with your approval as to how this law should be enforced, I would thank you to advise me at once, so that I can notify the magistrates, their constables, the police departments in the different towns in this county and to know how to enforce the same by my deputies and myself.

The magistrates and most of the town officials of the different towns in this county are waiting for me to tell them what to do. All I want now is for you to advise me.

Thanking you in advance, and waiting your instructions, I am,

Very truly yours,  
Cannon G. Blease, Sheriff.

Replying to the two communications from Sheriff Blease, the governor sent this letter:

Mr. Cannon G. Blease, Sheriff,  
Newberry, S. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 19th, with enclosures from Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Cooper being solicitor for your circuit, I think you have done well in seeking advice from him. As governor I can not pretend to construe the law, but hope you and your magistrates will use your utmost endeavors to enforce it. I am,

Yours very truly,  
Rich. I. Manning,  
Governor.

### Solicitor's Opinion of the Liquor Law.

The following questions relative to the law were asked by Sheriff Blease:

"1. (a) Under section 5 please advise me what is a 'private room.' (b) Is a room over a man's store, which he uses for private conversations, with no bed in it, a private room under this section? (c) Would a room annexed to a lawyer's office, said room being used only for private conversations, be a private room under this section? "2. Has a person the right to buy from the dispensary in Columbia any whiskey and bring it to Newberry, a dry county, for his personal use? "3. If a person has in his possession a pint of whiskey for his own personal use, is he in violation of this act?"

"4. Have I the right to enter the express offices and depots to examine their books and see whether or not any one has received more than a gallon a month?"

"5. Under this act, would a person living in Newberry county have the right to transport or convey for his own use a gallon of whiskey that he ordered from a point from without the State if that whiskey is received at an express office in another county—for instance, Fairfield county, a dry county?"

The following is the opinion of Solicitor Cooper:

"I have numbered your questions for convenience and will endeavor to answer each one.

"1. In reply to your first question, subdivisions a, b and c, I beg to advise that in my opinion a 'private room' as contemplated under this act is a room where a person sleeps or which is his home.

"2. This question has given me considerable difficulty. Under section 1 of the act it is provided that 'no person, firm, corporation or company shall receive or be in possession of any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or beverages containing more than 1 per cent. of alcohol for his, her, its or their use or for the use of any other person, firm or corporation, except as provided elsewhere in this act.' It is clear that if the act had stopped with section 1, we would have Statewide prohibition